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N. E. FARMER.

The subjoined address was delivered at the Show of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, in 1836, by Henry W. Bishop, Esq., of Lenox. A copy was requested by the society, but the request was declined, from a reluctance to tax the funds of the society. There are few ways in which a portion of them could be better used. We feel ourselves particularly indebted to the kindness of the author, for permitting us, by our request, to enrich our columns with it. It will be read with great pleasure.

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Gentlemen of the Society:—The seasons have dispensed their blessings: the fruits, to which the showers of spring gave life, and summer's warmth gave substance, autumnal suns have ripened. The labors of the present year are closed: the fruit germs of the next are wrapped in winter clothing: the forest leaves are sending back again the vital fluids to the roots: soon will the chilling nightfall impel the patient ox to seek his stall, and wintry winds, revisiting the highlands, drive down to their folds the warm-clad flocks. In this, the evening of the year, their labors over, and nature, all around them, falling to repose, 'tis rational, 'tis wise, for the cultivators of the earth, to come in from the fields around, lay aside the instruments and habiliments of husbandry, and conclude the scene by appropriate festivities. With us, in Berkshire, this is an occasion of high and animating interest,—an occasion, which annually brings to this, the queen of her villages, and convenes within these sacred walls, the active, the intelligent and the refined of her population. Why does the interest, felt in our society, in this anniversary, grow stronger and stronger, and extend itself farther and farther, each successive year? Is it because it gives relaxation from toil,—a season of recreation—a social pastime? For other objects was this association formed; for higher and nobler purposes have its influences been excited. Its relations, and their vital importance to the prominent pursuits and occupations of this county, convene us, not merely to extend the greeting hand, regale upon the rich viands of our hosts, and disperse; but to commune freely and fully, upon the varied interests of agriculture and its kindred occupations,—to cast back to determine what has been, and forward to ascertain what can be done, to advance them.

The other occupations of life know and acknowledge no such state as quiescence. Their march is onward. Intellectual activity is the element of their success, and they move forward with the rapidity of thought. Every new principle—every new combination of matter, and every new application of its laws, is seized and husbanded by the mechanic. "He makes the air his servant, and the waters his workmen." By accelerated movement, he has given to days the value of years and reduced degrees to minutes. He has shot beyond the limits set by the boldest anticipations, and He only, who has limited the powers of the human intellect at conception, and prescribed all the possible forms and appliances of matter, can determine what the future may unfold.

Will the agriculturist consent to fold his arms in stationary attitude, while all around him are hurrying on to the attainment of greater excellence and higher eminence? Will he be patient to have his occupation regarded as a mere trade, requiring nothing but muscular strength and manual dexterity, while the other departments of business, less useful and less intimately blended with social well-being, are acquiring all the respectability which art, and all the dignity which science can impart to them? If it do not move on abreast with them, the fault is entirely his own. If it be true, that science has done less for agriculture than for other occupations, it is also true that there is nothing for which it can do more; indeed, there is nothing for which it can do so much, for nothing else requires learning so various. Is it of less moment that the husbandman should understand the composition of his soils, than that the clothier should know that of his dyes? Is it of more practical importance that the leather manufacturer should know the properties and action of heat, than that he who cultivates the earth, should know its power and influence upon vegetation? If, after years of minute and accurate observation, and by the collection of facts innumerable, and leading truths illustrated in practice, and confirmed by experience, important and interesting relations are disclosed between the vital air and animal organization, enabling the learned physician to detect and obviate the causes of disease, who will venture to predict, that relations, if not equally important, quite as curious, may not be discovered between the same fluid and vegetable organization, which, by the aid of facts and experience, will enable the scientific husbandman to detect and obviate the causes of the failure of anticipated harvests? The discovery that caustic lime-stone would absorb and retain the noxious exhalations of putrefaction, was justly accounted an important achievement by physical science—a signal victory over the subtle agents of death. The relations of the discovered truth to human health and life, were quickly discerned and applied. But discovery did not stop here. It has been as clearly disclosed, that the noxious substance exhaled, is the chief aliment of plants, and though destructive to animal, sustains vegetable vitality, and that, in combination with lime, it can be long preserved, conveniently used, and parts, except as required for the purposes of vegetation, with few, if any, of its fertilizing properties. Why may not the double application of this single truth, double the benefits of its discovery to mankind? Were the effects of the laws of vitality, which govern the functions of plants, as closely watched and as accurately recorded by the farmer, as those which govern animal functions are by the physician, a new character and a new impulse might be given to agriculture, and the toils of labor be regarded as the recreations of learning.

Until the recent companionship of chemistry with agriculture, it was hardly considered as having anything to do with uniform physical laws, or if it were, the general ignorance of those laws precluded the possibility of a practical conformity to their operations. The influence of heat, moisture, and the atmosphere, upon vegetation, was more or less known, but their nature and modes of action were subjects of superstitious conjecture; and the thermometer, barometer, and other cheap and simple contrivances by which their changes may be foretold, and which have shorn the moon of half its glory, were unknown. There are certain natural phenomena, the study of which is of conceded importance. Those connected with climate are most obviously such. To climate, all the processes of husbandry, whether tillage or grazing, must be adjusted, and its influence extends not only to the kind of plants and animals to be reared, but to the mode of rearing. A few plants and but few, are universal. Of those belonging to agriculture, may be enumerated most of the annual pasture and hay grasses, and of the cereal grasses, wheat, rye and barley. The pea, bean, turnip, potato and perennial pasture grasses, will not thrive either in very high or low temperature; cotton and rice can be grown in warm countries only, and the oat in temperate regions. Some animals are universal, as the swine and horse; others are limited in their range, as the sheep when domesticated. It will, to be sure, live in Lapland or Congo, but in either country deteriorates, and loses its useful qualities. In very high latitudes, it requires a protection, the expenses of which are widely disproportionate to its value; and in low, its soft, fine clothing is converted to a loose coarse garment of hair. No one can be found so foolhardy as to attempt to raise the fruits of the tropics in open sky, at fifty degrees above the equator, or to substitute the reindeer for the camel upon the sands of Africa, or the camel for the reindeer among the snowdrifts of Siberia. It would be a defiance of the operations of well-known, unyielding natural laws,—an act of stupid folly; and little else than such, is the attempt to transfer any of the vegetable species from its own to unwelcome localities. Efforts at acclimation have, with very few exceptions, been unavailing. The effects of climate have destroyed the favorite exotics, long before they could adapt themselves to the circumstances of their new situation.

By climate, as connected with agriculture, something more is intended than those alternations of temperature, occasioned by the seasons in the different geographical parallels of latitude: there are *local*, which modify, strengthen or counteract the influences of these *general* causes, and which merit the special notice of the practical husbandman, who, when he may, would make nature his auxiliary. Little can be inferred of the climate of any section within the temperate parallels, by the mere knowledge of its distance from the tropic. While the English farmer in Northumberland, is busily preparing his well dried field for the barley crop, the farmer of Berkshire, 500 miles below him, may be riding on snowdrifts over the fences which enclose his stalk-grounds. Within our own local limits, we notice the effects of local climate. The ploughman, while, in early spring, subverting the

warm, alluvial sward of the intervale of the Hoosic, sees on either hand, the hill-sides covered with a patch-work of grass and snow, and gives, with philosophical accuracy, his judgment, that no spot can there be found for a profitable corn field.

The physical circumstances, which principally affect vegetable growth, are temperature and light, moisture and soil. Soil may be improved in a thousand ways. The influences of moisture may be modified materially, by draining and irrigation. Where found in excess, it can be reduced by open or covered trenches,—where deficient, supplied by dykes and subterraneous conductors. In the north of Europe, and in this country, large tracts have been reclaimed from marsh and moor, by drainage, and swamps of sedge converted to luxuriant meadow grounds; and by irrigation, in the south of Europe and Asia, entire districts have been transformed from silicious barrens, into garden closes, and rich fields of perennial herbage. Over temperature and light, however, human agencies have little control. The winds from Hudson's bay and Labrador, charged with sleet and frost, will sweep over our corn-fields in spite of us, and spread over the fruit trees a mantle of icy crystals. The winter, asked or unasked, will make himself our guest from October till May, consuming our own and the stores of our flocks,—nor can we, do what we may, prolong the annual visit of the sun, till, by his light and heat, he mature for us a crop of rice and cotton. These are, however, no reasonable causes of dissatisfaction. If there be other suns of longer continuance, and other winters of shorter stay than our own, those who enjoy them, have less of energy and more of lassitude—more of the wearisome indolence of leisure, and less of the gay activity of industry, than we. We cannot rear the animals nor raise the vegetables of every climate: such is not the ordination of heaven here or anywhere;—it is enough, that a greater variety of those which are useful, grow no where else be propagated than here. The dwellers upon the prairies of the west, may point us to their wheat-fields of a hundred or a thousand level acres; we in turn, can bid them listen to the bleatings of the flocks from Saxony, upon our mountains, answered from our valleys by the lowings of our herds from Devonshire and Durham. Climate and soil have made theirs the business of tillage—ours, the business of grazing husbandry. The assertion that grazing must be the business of the Berkshire farmer, should perhaps be qualified. In some *favored* localities, most of the plants of the temperate regions can be successfully and profitably cultivated; but these, compared with the moist and elevated districts, where their cultivation would be expensive and uncertain, are limited. It may, therefore, be safely affirmed, that grazing is and must continue to be, our leading agricultural occupation. But even to the profitable pursuit of this, it is said, that our interminable winters are opposed,—that they require large supplies of food, and leave a brief space only in which to grow, prepare and store them. True it is, that we are hurried from the plough and hoe to haying and the summer harvest, and thence without recess, to the autumn crops, which are scarcely matured and gathered, before the north pours down again the desolations of winter. But it should not be forgotten that there are benefits resulting from this state of things. Were our winter period abridged, or its severity very considerably mitigated, the effects would be witnessed ultimately, if not presently, in the deteriorated staple, and diminished quantity of our wool, for it is an established physical law, with few exceptions, that the fineness and quantity of the natural clothing of animals, are adjusted to the frigidity of the climate in which they live. Besides, it is well ascertained, that animal plants in general, attain a greater size and a higher degree of perfection when the winters are long, and the summers warm and light, for the reason, that the alternate action of heat and cold, rain and ice, meliorates and softens the ground, and prepares it the better for their nourishment. Could not the objections to climate, suggested, be obviated, in a measure, at least, by substituting for some of the crops at present raised, others better suited to it, and requiring at the same time, less labor and expense, and affording a greater amount by the acre, of nutritious matter? It is thought by those whose experience should enable them to form a correct opinion upon the subject, that were the esculent roots substituted partially, at least, for maize and other grain, a much greater quantity of food might be obtained by the same labor and expense. To this topic let our thoughts for a few moments be directed.

It is well known with what fondness we regard, and with what care and perseverance we cultivate, that native of American ground, Indian corn. It is with great reluctance and diffidence, that anything is said in disparagement of this king of plants. Its excellence justifies the highest commendations. Like every other member of the cereal family, however, it has its appropriate nourishment, soil and seasons. It cannot be made to flourish every where and in all seasons, as the past season has most clearly demonstrated. In most of our towns, he is unwise who looks to his corn-crib solely, for the means of replenishing his pork and beef barrels, or to help out his deficient hay-mows. There are vegetables, valuable as food, and of great productiveness, to which all the varieties of our soil are adapted, and of which a May snow storm, or a September frost, cannot deprive us. To these the whole turnip tribe belongs—a class of esculents, which, in the country of our ancestors, has for more than half a century, been highly appreciated; but which, till lately, has obtained with us but little favor. The published accounts in foreign journals, of the turnip culture, induced several intelligent farmers here to make a series of experiments, the results of which have answered, in every respect, all which could be anticipated. But many American husbandmen, slow to accredit the authority of the books, and slower still to admit in practice anything bearing the semblance of innovation upon ancestral maxims or usages, have remained uninfluenced by these results. Its advantages to English agriculture have been immense. No single species of vegetables has wrought more good. The introduction of the improved turnip culture into the husbandry of Great Britain, says Mr Brown, "occasioned one of those revolutions in rural art, which are constantly occurring; and, though the revolution came on with slow and gradual steps, yet it is now completely and thoroughly established. Before the introduction of this root, it was a difficult task to support live stock through the winter and spring months; and as for feeding and preparing it for market, during these inclement seasons, the practice was hardly thought of, and rarely attempted. Since its introduction, abundance of food has been provided for man and beast, and soils before sterile and useless, have been cultivated with profit and facility, and turned to the uses for which they were physically calculated."

It is made certain, by repeated trials, that the several varieties of this root are at home in our climate. It was long ago told by Pliny, that it delighted in "an air temperately cool, and preferred elevated table lands, rich with decayed leaves, to the fertile plains along the margin of the great sea." It is of rapid growth, and resists, uninjured, the early frosts, which destroy a great majority of the annuals. With proper care in cultivation, it rarely disappoints the hopes of the husbandman. That both alone, and when mixed with other esculents, it is very nutritious food for domestic animals, long experience has clearly determined. For sheep it is invaluable. A German or English shepherd, could not be persuaded to dispense with it. When mingled or alternated with dry food, as cut hay and straw, its succulence corrects effectually, their feverish, obstructing tendencies, and by its laxative action, heals or prevents many of the disorders which so frequently depopulate the sheep-fold. A member of our society, whose flock is one of the largest, and best, and most carefully tended in the county, raised several hundred bushels of the Swedish variety the last season, which he fed out intermixed with his dry fodder. He states that "100 bushels of rutabaga are equivalent to 1 ton of hay; that he raised 800 bushels upon an acre; that it is food which sheep and cattle require during our long winters, to prevent diseases contracted by being kept entirely on dry hay and grain. He fed last winter, 2000 bushels of roots of various kinds; commenced with 1003 sheep, 20 head of cattle, and 2 horses, and all, except 7 sheep, left in better condition than they entered the fold." He has now growing 5 acres of rutabaga—a practical evidence of his conviction of its utility. There are several varieties of turnip, differing in amount of nutriment they yield, the periods during which they retain, unimpaired, their valuable qualities, and in the modes necessary to their perfect cultivation. The choice sorts, however, are limited to what are commonly called the English globe, and Swedish or rutabaga, as early or late supplies are wanted. The globe, the more prolific of the two, rarely remains good after the winter months, and is used for early feeding. Upon this, the graziers of England and Germany fatten their cattle and sheep for the fall market. The Swedish variety has excited the greatest attention with us. It is grown with ease, and cultivated at moderate expense. If the opinion of those conversant with it, is entitled to regard, it is indeed an article of the greatest importance; affording green food of the choicest quality—highly relished by every kind of stock, and of incalculable advantage in a late season. Its vigorous resistance to the inclemencies of the weather, when growing, and its obstinate retention of succulence, after vegetation commences in the spring, entitle it indisputably to rank as a sure crop, and as the farmer's latest spring food. Of its productiveness, accounts bordering upon the incredible, yet within the strict lines of truth, have been given; accounts, which would stagger belief, were there any ascertained limits to the productive powers of a soil of the right constitution, under good management. Our purposes do not require a repetition of extravagant statements. A farmer in the eastern part of our State, who has written and done much for the good of our cause, reported to the committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on agricultural experiments, a crop of 903 bushels to the acre of 56 lbs. to the bushel—the standard weight of the society; making 50,568 lbs., or a fraction more

than 25 tons. By the analysis of Sir H. Davy, found in his agricultural chemistry, the nutritive matters afforded by 1000 parts of this root is 64; that afforded by a 1000 of Timothy or herds grass, 33. This analysis, if made the rule by which to determine relative values, would make the crop of 25 tons of rutabaga equivalent to 46 tons of hay. The solutions of the laboratory, however, though curious, cannot be regarded as the best means of discovering the absolute value of alimentary substances. It is not enough to separate and measure their constituents, since certain combinations of them may be more nutritive than others. Experiments made at the stalls and in the yard, will disclose the truth, and if the animals there grow and fatten faster and better upon one article of food than another, the relative value will be readily and accurately estimated. As long ago as 1823, Col. Wilson, of Deerfield, raised of this root 1100 bu. the acre. We need not go beyond the limits of our own jurisdiction, for instances of its great productiveness. On our hills, and on lands which those who examine the books only for its favorite soil, would pronounce unfriendly to its growth, it has been raised for successive years at the estimated rate of 800 bushels to the acre, and been used not simply as a substitute for hay, but for fattening for the market, all kinds of farm stock. It is obvious that much too little thought and labor, are bestowed upon the cultivation, not of this only, but of the other roots. The carrot, beet, potato, mangold-wurtzel, have all a just claim to the regards of the grazing husbandman. Can the earth be more profitably used than it was by Mr Ware, of Salem, whose crop of carrots weighed at the hay-scales, at the rate of 44,576 lbs. by the acre, measuring 923 bushels? or than it was by Mr Lathrop, and has been by a thousand other men, who have raised 700 bushels of potatoes upon an acre? It would seem that the oat crop, as abundantly productive as it is, and by no means to be neglected, has less claim to the regards of the cultivator, whose eye is intent upon the profit of his labors. It may be said that these are the results of high cultivation; this is not strictly true, and the results themselves prove it. High cultivation should be encouraged, for the sooner we learn the immense productive powers of a perfectly cultivated acre, so much the better. Much is attributable undoubtedly, to skilful management, in instances of uncommon success, but quite as much to the kindly influences of climate, and those peculiarities and characteristics of soil, required for the full and free development of the special qualities and properties of the plant. Objections are often started to the expenses incident to the root culture. It is said that much labor is required, more than is demanded for the successful culture of grain and grass, and that we have less of labor than of other capital. These are no startling objections to a Yankee population —a population expert and inquisitive, whose strength lies, not like Sampson's, in locks which may be shorn, nor in those giant arms, which fable tells us were employed in piling Ossa upon Pelion, to scale the heavens; but in that reposeless, studious perseverance, which withdraws not from its purpose till satisfied that no agents for its accomplishment can be found in earth or air. The objection applies no more strongly to this than to other agricultural operations. Labor-saving utensils are already contrived and provided for it: if defective or faulty, ingenious experience will correct and perfect them. The drill-barrow and cultivator, or horse-hoe, where the drill system is adopted, (and no other should be,) will perform the work of many hands, pursuing the ordinary modes, and will enable the farmer to raise a field of Swedes or globes, mangold-wurtzel or sugar beets, as easily as a field of potatoes of the same compass. It should not be a matter of complaint, that mechanical labor-saving improvements have done less for agricultural than manufacturing pursuits. The novel combination of the mechanic powers have, and probably can, be made to have, comparatively, little application to the business of husbandry. We may, perchance, plough, but we shall never reap or mow, by steam. It is well that it is so. No matter if facilities be not furnished, which will diminish the number necessarily engaged in the untempting, healthful, joyful pursuits of agriculture. With the plough and the sickle, the hoe and the pruning-hook, the domestic happiness and moral purity of a people such as we are, are intimately associated. He is a fortunate husbandman whose intelligence has revealed to him the pure, peaceful, peerless joys of his occupation,—who reads as from a holy book, dropped down from heaven, the manifestations of love and kindness, standing out in high relief on everthing around him,—who hearkens to the lessons of wisdom and notes the intimations of duty, which the dumb even of his charge impart; whose ox teaches him the despised virtue of submission, and rebukes his complainings; whose noble horse illustrates the excellence of docility, and speaks to him of the careful gratitude due to laborious fidelity;—the dam of whose fold, bereft of her lamb to fill out the dishes of luxury, in accents of distress which human speech cannot articulate, tells him of the excessive tenderness of maternal love, and of the wickedness of that heart which would increase a mother's anxious cares. No one holds intercourse with nature so pleasant, so instructive, as the farmer. It is with organized, living, breathing things, that his pursuits associate him. These are, or should be, his study: they have enough of novelty to amuse, enough of wonder to excite, to broad and deep inquiry. He may admire, but he should not envy the scientific mechanic, when he sees inert matter subjected to his creating mind and forming hand, and made actively obedient to his will,—when he beholds him borrowing of the wild cascade its motion, and reining and curbing the impetuous torrent as with a bridle.

(To be concluded next week.)

PREMIUM FARM REPORTS.

We publish next the report of Wm. Buckminster, Esq., of Framingham. Mr Buckminster received a premium of fifty dollars from the Massachusetts Society. He was honored likewise, with a premium on his farm this year, of fifteen dollars, from the Middlesex Agricultural Society. He received likewise, a premium of fifty dollars the last year from the Massachusetts Society. This is carrying a large swarth.

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To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN:—I have made as correct a statement as possible, of the proceeds of my farm this season, and of my method of cultivation.

1. My answer to your first inquiry is—my farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres, exclusive of wood land.

2. It has a variety of soil. Its general character is a light loam, rather inclining to sand than clay,—some gravel in different parts; some of the low meadows have a peat bottom; no clay.

3. I have always found that by mixing soils of different qualities, I made a more permanent improvement than by putting on manure of any kind. I put light sandy loam on to wet and heavy loam; peat is useful to both. The greatest objection is the expense of carting. When the mixture can be effected by the plough, as it often can, the sub-soil often differing in quality from the surface soil, it is done at a very cheap rate.

4. Mine is a stock farm and I till but little I have in tillage this year, seven acres, including nursery. On a lot intended for corn or potatoes, I put about 20 loads or 5 cords of manure to the acre generally.

5. I use both long and compost manure.

6. I never put manure in the hills. It is one of the worst modes of practice. It jeopardizes the crop the present year, and operates unequally on the succeeding. It is an invitation to worms, and lessens the labor of the crows. It gives you more stalks than corn—more vines than potatoes—and more labor is required than in spreading it. I plough in the coarse manure and harrow in the fine.

7. I plough the green sward just before planting—first having spread on long manure; never suffer the manure to dry after spreading. Put a handful of ashes on the hill of corn; a spoonful of plaster on potatoes.

8. I mow, this year, about 45 acres of upland, including interval that can be ploughed; and we judge that we have cut 40 tons of merchantable hay on the same.

9. I irrigate none but low meadows—think the practice of watering high land injures the quality of the hay.

10. By making dams across the brook, I flow most of my meadows occasionally, and improve the grass both in quantity and quality. No matter how wet these meadows are kept, if the water is not suffered to stagnate and heat. These low meadows are spoiled for meadows, by ditching. If we drain them we must introduce the English grasses.

11. I mow 25 acres of coarse meadow grass, very suitable for young stock, worth half the price of English.

12. I have reclaimed much low peat land, within a dozen years, and continue the practice. I began by paring and burning the surface. This mode has some advantages. In a dry summer, an acre may be prepared for the seed at an expense of 20 dollars. The ashes furnish an abundance of manure for two or three years, and I have thus obtained one and a half tons of hay to the acre without other manure. But as many seasons prove wet, and stop our whole progress for the year, I have abandoned this mode, and prefer to cart on loam or sand, or gravel, in preference. When banks of this kind are near the margin of the meadow, a man with one yoke of oxen will cover over one acre in six days—$12. Ten loads of compost must then be hauled on—$10. This is the lowest estimate. A few years ago, I sold about four acres of such land at $200 per acre. Before it underwent this process, the same land never yielded a dollar per acre. I have reclaimed one acre of low land, which is not a peat bottom, at very little cost. When I purchased it, twelve years ago, it had never borne any crop. It was too wet to grow bushes. I drained it, and have gathered ten good crops from it in succession without any manure. Two of these were corn—one, potatoes; the other crops

were grass, and we have often cut two of these in a season. Last summer I sold the standing grass on this acre, for two tons, without weighing,—the purchaser paid, within a fraction, twenty dollars for it. Since that, in August, we cut one load for a horse, of rowen, on the same, and now the cattle are taking from it a third crop. The soil is a black light mould, three to four feet deep—so light and puffy that we were obliged to carry on 20 loads of loam from the roadside, before the seed would vegetate. Since that, we have applied three or four loads of leeched ashes to the surface. This acre has been kept thus productive, by merely ploughing in the rowen, or second crop once in three or four years, and sowing grass-seed on the furrow in September. Thus I kill the sour grasses without going through the unprofitable process of planting and sowing wet lands.

In reclaiming meadows that are tolerably even on the surface, I first drain them—then cart on loam, &c., enough to cover up the grasses completely, *not having mowed the grass*—this long grass helps to fill up the cavities, and much less loam is required to cover it. We lose the grass, but it is soon turned to manure, and we are not so likely to hear from it again as if we had cut it close. It is my rule to convert one or two acres annually into English. By the time the coarse grass makes its second appearance, the sward below becomes so rotten that a common plough will turn it up.

13. I planted but one acre of corn this season; expect from it 60 bushels: spread on the manure and ploughed it in—put ashes in the hills. I now plant my rows one-fifth of a rod apart, and the hills two feet distant in the rows. I can thus obtain more corn, and as I have a machine for planting it, the labor of planting seven thousand hills in an acre rather than four thousand, is not increased. With this machine I can plant an acre completely in one hour and mark it out. Without it, I was twenty hours in doing the same labor.

14. I plant less than an acre of potatoes this season—consider them an exhausting crop on light loams, and can always obtain better grass after corn than after them. I spread on the manure and plough it in—hill them a little at the first hoeing, but not afterwards—use the cultivator for these and for corn—do not hill up the corn except with the mould thrown up by the cultivator. This instrument performs nearly the whole labor of tilling corn, when that is planted perfectly straight, as the machine does it. Our potatoes are unusually small. Mine will not yield 75 bushels to the acre, and I see many fields that were manured in the hill yielding much less. I plant the long red and the Chenango—some blue noses.

15. I have now growing one acre and a half of rutabaga and half an acre of English turnips, planted to give to cattle—expect to gather 800 bushels from one acre;—can raise four bushels of these at less expense than one of potatoes. I planted one acre with eighteen thousand hills, in fifty-five minutes, with a new machine drawn by one horse. It marked out and planted, most perfectly, two rows at a time. I had no help but a boy to ride the horse. Here was fortyeight hours work performed in one, and only one pound and a quarter of seed used.

16. I have raised this season 200 bushels winter rye, sown last fall on newly cleared land;—seed was harrowed in—ground not ploughed—one bushel of seed to the acre. This was raised from less than ten acres. Have raised one acre and a half of good spring wheat—not yet threshed—estimate 30 bushels. Last year the crop was Indian corn. In the spring the ground was first harrowed thoroughly and the cultivator was run over the corn stubbs—then the ground was nicely ploughed, once only, for I did not wish, after burying up all the rubbish, to uncover it again. We covered the wheat with an iron tooth harrow—then sowed the grass-seed and covered with a bush.

I have a newly invented machine that sows grain and all kinds of grass-seed very even. It is a box placed on a pair of small wheels, and the harrow is hitched to the hind side of it, so that the team sows the grain or the grass-seed very nicely, and harrows it in at one operation. This may be seen at David Prouty & Co.'s store, Boston.

We sowed one and a half bushels to the acre of the tea wheat—first having washed thoroughly and limed it with two or three quarts to the bushel—slacked lime;—after the wheat was up, fifteen bushels of wood ashes were spread on an acre. These gave the wheat a fine start and kept the surface moist through the summer, and kept all the grass alive, that was sown in spring, through the drought of August. The soil is a gravelly loam. A bushel of slacked lime was sown on one part of the field, but we could not perceive that the kernel was better here than elsewhere.

17. In addition to this seeding with grass, I have sowed grass-seed, viz.: clover, honey-suckle, herds grass and red top, on my ten acres of rye, for pasturage. The clover and Dutch honey-suckle were not sown till last spring—some of it on the snow—it promises well. In September last, I ploughed about an acre of low interval, that had never been ploughed, and rolled it down close, then sowed grass-seed. It lay too low to be planted, and therefore it was never ploughed, and it has never yielded the value of one-fourth of a ton of good hay to the acre. I put on eight loads of manure, mixed with as many more of sandy loam. If this does as well as the adjoining acre, which was seeded in the same way last year, I shall mow two tons from it. I have also seeded down about an acre of common meadow land, first draining it and then carting on loam on to the standing grass, and completely covering it up—ten loads of compost was then applied and the seed sown. Between thirteen and fourteen acres have been thus seeded this season. By planting but little of corn or potatoes, I have manure for my grass lands, so that by merely turning them over in September and covering up a green crop, I am enabled to keep all the mowing land in good order, turning it over as fast as it becomes bound out; and every time I thus turn it, whether I apply manure or not, I make the land richer, because I take no grain from it, but help it to a green dressing under the sod. I raise grain in sufficient quantity for my family and hogs, but cannot afford to raise grain for the market.

18. To increase the manure and to preserve it, I put the best soil I can procure from the roadside into the hog-pen and into the cow-yards, and under the sheds and the barns where the cattle lie. Soil is thrown into the hog-stye twice a week—also under the privy, which is set high; by this means, all disagreeable effluvia from these places is neutralized, and a large quantity of manure saved from evaporation. Still, my cheapest mode of making manure is, to turn the sod with a plough when it has a coat of grass on it—if it has none, give it a coat of buckwheat, which will grow on very poor land. I sometimes turn in two crops of buckwheat in a season. When this is well done it is equal to 20 loads of stable dung to the acre.

19. I keep one yoke of oxen, two horses, four cows, and young cattle enough to consume my coarse hay. I have wintered 40 head, and sold four hundred dollars worth of hay the same season. I usually keep from 35 to 40 head through the year. I have three barns, and each has a cellar under the whole area. One is 70 feet by 40—one is 40 by 30, and the other is 33 feet square. The young cattle go loose under these barns and the sheds attached to them, all winter, and are much more comfortable than when tied up by the head. They can always choose a dry place to lie in, and they eat coarse hay better when loose. They are watered in the yards and are never suffered to roam in winter. Not one pint of the liquid manure is lost, for it is absorbed in the loam and in the refuse hay. My cows also lie loose under a barn by themselves. They lie much cleaner through the winter than in stalls; their bags are clean, and their milk is as sweet in winter as in summer. One-half the labor of tending is thus saved, and the cattle winter better.

20. I purchase most of my cattle from the Vermont droves—a mixed breed.

21. When I raise calves, I suffer them to suck the first part of the milk for three months, and milk the last part for butter; they are then not so likely to be pod-bellied as when taken immediately from the cow.

22. Mine is not a dairy farm. Most of my pasturage is too distant to drive cows. We make our own butter.

The profits of my farm arise principally from the sale of cattle and hay. We reckon the value of the milk from four cows, at $35 each—$140.

23. I wintered 4 breeding sows, and raised from them 28 pigs—sold most of them at eight weeks old.

24. I keep them in summer on the refuse of the dairy—give them very little grain—had the breed originally from New-York,—cannot afford to raise or to buy much grain for pork; rutabaga roots are cheaper than potatoes to feed them with.

25. The best article to be thrown into the hog-pen to increase and to preserve the manure, is loam. We should not throw them peat muck; they will not fatten so well, and they become very filthy in rooting it over. Straw and refuse hay is better to be put under cattle than hogs. Hogs mix up manure very industriously, and turn it many times. They prepare it for immediate effect in the field; but it is much overrated: it looks richer than it is: it has been stirred so much, it is ripe for immediate action; but it lasts not so long as manure from neat cattle or from horses; its strength is gone the first season. Horse manure, if kept from heating too much, is more lasting and more valuable.

26 My mode of farming requires very little labor: one man can perform the whole, except the haying. I hired this summer, one man for seven months, at $16 per month; one-sixth of this time he had lost, taking one day each week to himself. For three weeks in hay time, I hired on the average, three additional hands—nine weeks. My son, a lad of eighteen, has assisted two-thirds of his time, and I have done but little on the farm myself, except in hay time, about one month, when I labored half the time.

In hay time I gave one dollar a day on the average. One steady man and a boy twelve years old, would do my work for the seven months after April

first, except the haying. In winter I hire none, and have but little to do to tend my stock.

27. I have five hundred apple trees, and most of them are grafted.

28. I have forty pear trees, thirtyfive peach trees, twenty bearing English cherry trees, three black mulberry trees, three plum trees, five quince trees, and two Siberians.

29. Borers have not troubled us much: canker worms are not plenty this year. To kill them, I dig about the trees, or plough, or turn in hogs late in the fall and sow corn about the roots.

30. We use no ardent spirits. Cider and water sweetened with molasses, is our strongest drink.

Principal amount of produce this year:

Hay for sale, 25 tons	$400
Have sold 10 beef cattle for	367
Have still to turn this fall, 8 more, valued at $240; but I deduct therefrom the original cost of the cattle, $116; this leaves to be added	134
And I keep the stock good in number.	
Sixty bushels corn $60; 200 do. rye $250,	310
Three acres buckwheat, 43 bushels, at $1	43
1000 bushels rutabaga for stock, not counted.	
30 bushels wheat at 10s. 6d.	53
70 bushels potatoes	28
Sold hogs and pigs to the amount of $81 1-2	81
Two on hand to keep stock good.	
145 bbls. good merchantable apples at 7s.	169
30 bbls. cider at 7s. 6d.	37
Cash for cattle taken in to pasture	25
Produce of 4 cows at $35 each	140
For trees sold from the nursery	48
	$1,835
Deduct half value of potatoes that will be given to stock or hogs	14
	$1,821

This is as accurate a statement as I can make. I cannot say it is perfect,—it is nearly so.

WM. BUCKMINSTER.

[For the N. E. Farmer.]

RED OAK SHINGLES.

Mr Editor—I think it a duty of every one to make known to the public, all experiments that are likely to be useful to the community.

In 1830, I built me a house, and covered one roof with shingles made of what we call red oak. The shingles I split and shaved myself: they are quite as easily made of oak as chesnut; they split more freely and shave as easily. The shingles have been on the roof nine years, and from present appearance, they will last longer than a coat of the best of pine shingles. They are as free from warping and twisting as pine; the wood is much harder and does not wear so fast. Good pine shingle timber is scarce in this part of the country, and there is in many places, large quantities of oak; therefore, from nine years experience, I think I can safely recommend it to the public.

Any person having a desire to see the proof of the experiment, will please call at my house and examine for themselves, in the north east part of Sturbridge.

GARDINER WATKINS.

A new sloop of war called the Decatur, of 16 guns, was launched at Brooklyn, N. Y., last week.

Multiplying Swarms of Bees.—All who have read the Georgics of Virgil, will recollect the story which the old poet relates, of manufacturing swarms of bees by beating a heifer to death, and leaving her carcase to breed bees. This mode will do much better in poetic theory than in sober practice. By studying nature, and following or applying the laws which are unfolded to us by careful research, many things can be accomplished which were before considered among the impossibilities. This is proved by the researches of Mr Weeks, of Salisbury, Vermont, into the natural history of bees. He has become so familiar with their manners and customs, that he thinks nothing of taking a few spare ones from any hive, shutting them up by themselves, and after compelling them to raise to themselves a queen, sets them to raising up a swarm of their own. At first we were a little inclined to doubt this; but after reading his treatise, which is full of practical instruction in the business, and having some correspondence with him, we have come to the conclusion that it must be so.

The following extract from a letter received from him, dated March 25th, will be interesting to our readers. "I am indebted to a gentleman who had travelled in Italy, for my first *thoughts* of compelling bees to make queens. I devised means instantly to try the experiment, and succeeded. I tried again and again, and in various ways and under various circumstances, and never failed in a single instance.

I have had them robbed, but never until after the young queen had made her escape from the cell where she was raised. That the birth of the queen is hastened so that she hatches several days sooner than her sisters, (Larvæ) there can be no doubt. The fact is obvious to every close observer. Now whether it is the difference in food, or change of position, from a horizontal to a perpendicular one, which changes her nature to a queen, is more than I can tell. But one thing is certain: their nature must be changed, if changed at all, before they have obtained their entire growth, for all chrysales, with which I have any knowledge, become perfect—entire—before they reach this period of their existence. If I am not mistaken, all naturalists agree to the following fact, which is this: 'The peculiar jog which constitutes a male or female in the insect tribe, is produced while in the larvæ state;' not by design, however, in many, as in the honey bee tribe." * * * * *

In regard to the multiplication of swarms, he observes: "That bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, there is not a doubt. Compelling the bees to make extra queens, is the foundation of the whole business. And this may be done in any country favorable to the raising of bees.

The most northern latitudes are not as favorable to increase colonies of bees without swarming, as in a more mild climate, and where the seasons are longer. I have tried this experiment several times, and have not yet failed. I have divided them, and received a swarm from one of the divisions the same season. I have transferred and divided in the same season with perfect success, and thus far I have not failed in a single trial, when the experiment was made in accordance with the rules set forth in my manual. Bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, where the seasons are favorable to that object. In this latitude the seasons are too short to make very rapid advances.

Artificial heat is not as favorable to the breeding of bees, nor to their health and lives, as natural heat. I have set them to breeding in January, but I found that the heat produced by the fire, though moderate, in the course of two weeks caused death in many of the old bees, and a chill destroyed the larvæ, and I was compelled to relinquish the winter enterprise, as unprofitable business. I am inclined to think that a room may be so constructed and so warmed by heated air, that swarms may be forwarded in the spring to great advantage."

We trust that Mr Weeks will pardon the liberty we have taken, in publishing so much of a private letter; but the information is so novel and interesting, that we deemed it a duty to lay it before our readers.—*Maine Farmer.*

Agricultural Statistics.—The following statistics of the county of Susquehannah, are from an official report made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for 1838:

No. of farms	2768	Acres of turnips	73
Acres of wheat	5439	" Buckwheat	3546
" Rye	1624	" Flax	195
" Corn	3330	" Rutabaga	32
" Oats	8404	" Peas	230
" Meadow	34792	" Beans	83
" Potatoes	2367		

		Aggregate val.
No. of maple trees tapped	97,961	$23,502 64
Whole No. of horses	3,998	195,025 00
Oxen	2,919	99,425 00
Cows	8,187	164,305 00
Sheep	51,600	84,101 00
Swine	9,033	12,800 00
Neat cattle of all ages	22,746	454,920 00
Lbs. of butter sold	257,325	14,519 00
" cheese sold	58,559	3,659 94

The average size of farms, 105 acres. Of barley 178 acres were raised in the county. Corn averaged 33 bushels per acre. Potatoes 170 bushels per acre. The county has a surplus of oats, corn and potatoes. 193,783 lbs. of maple sugar were made, averaging 3 lbs. to a tree. The best crop of rutabaga on record in the United States, was raised in Chocronut township, averaging on 3 acres more than 1200 bushels per acre. 342 tons of plaster were sown. Dr. Rose, of Silver Lake, has a large number of merino sheep, and sold 18,000 lbs. of wool, at 44 cents per pound.

Embalming.—A fluid has been discovered, in London, says the Nantucket Inquirer, whereby the bodies of dead animals may be preserved for a great length of time, in all the perfection of which nature, deprived of vitality, is susceptible. Several specimens of large birds, preserved by this process, were recently exhibited before a medical society in London, which excited great admiration. The body of a man was also submitted to inspection several months after death—the flesh of which retained its natural softness and elasticity, and exhaled no disagreeable effluvia. The discovery is thought to promise much advantage to the cause of anatomical science.

More gold mines.—A rich mine of ore has been discovered at Lemmen's mine, fifteen miles from Charlotte, N. C. It is computed that a bushel of the best ore is worth five thousand dollars, and the poorest one hundred dollars. Several new mines have been opened in that region with great prospects of success.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1839.

We give with pleasure to our readers, the subjoined agreeable letter, because we know it will give them pleasure to read it. We had prepared the usual editorial dish, but this is a much more agreeable and spicy viand than anything we could serve up; besides, it is not designed to keep; and now is the time to place it on the table. There are some observations of much practical utility at the close. H. C.

MR. COLMAN: The past winter in Berkshire, has been one of peculiar clemency. The first dawnings of spring have been of kindred character. March, to be sure, came in with some roughness, but none of the lion-fierceness for which it is usually characterized. It went out with all the meekness of a lamb, distinguishable for nothing save its warm sunny days, with occasional soft showers. April, for the first nine days, was very warm and dry. On the fourth, the mercury rose, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to 90°; fifth, same hour, 80°. The 12th was very rainy, with N. E. wind; 14th, wind N. W.; snow; ground quite white. Vegetation has come forward with sufficient rapidity. The *Tussillago* (colts-foot) was in bloom the 3d; *Dirca Palustris* (moose or leather wood) 6th; *Taxus Canadensis* (dwarf yew,) the 7th; *Ulmus fulva* (slippery elm,) the 8th; *Ulmus Americana* (common elm,) the 9th; *Acer Rubrum* (red flowering maple) the 10th. But there is, of course, a check put upon these things, which we hope for a few days at least, in fear of worse consequences will remain. The season has evidently been too forward to hold out, and a little snow now, is much less annoying than in May.

The late rain has much revived grass and winter grain, which, considering the freezing and thawing to which it has been exposed, now looks unusually well; of the latter, however, there is but a small quantity on the ground in our vicinity.

Ploughing for spring crops is considerably advanced; but little seed, however, has yet been committed to the earth. Prudence has rather delayed sowing, in anticipation of cold storms and checking frosts. It is well to delay these things in a clayey soil like ours, until about the usual time, notwithstanding warm suns, and gentle winds and rains, may advise to the contrary; for the heavy rains will descend, and their effects are to consolidate the earth, however well it may have been prepared, so that the young and tender plant will find it difficult to push its tender blade through the surface, and crowd itself forward to maturity and harvest.

Maugre the veto which the winds and storms have put upon the movements of the plough and harrow, there are still many things of kindred importance, still on hand, to invite the attention of the enterprising farmer, such as removing stone from his meadows, clearing up his old waste places, and, if he has taste in matters of rural improvement, transplanting a few trees, to "grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength"; to furnish himself and friends with beautiful shades from the sultriness of a vertical summer sun; to stand as beautiful monuments of his labor and skill, when his labors are ended, and enrich posterity with many an ennobling thought of his regard for their comfort, when ordinary men of his own times shall be forgotten

Since our fathers have not only cleared fields and planted trees, that we may eat the fruit of them, and dug pools of water, that we may drink thereof; in short, done so many things which have passed to our express comfort, we think it not only rational, but duteous of us, who have entered into their labors, and are enjoying the richer part of the reward thereof, to testify our gratitude by planting for the benefit of others. Let us then now, when a favorable season for the operation is passing away—a season which has come some days earlier, so promising to be somewhat longer, as if to invite us to the pleasant and profitable employment, by our example invite all around us to devote a few hours, days if possible, to planting out trees. We ourselves, shall surely find ample compensation for our toil, not only in the opening bud, when future springs shall come to people the forest with new verdure and the earth with flowers, curious to behold—not only in summer, when the ample leaf wooes the dying zephyr back to life and quickens it to a breeze, but when autumn spreads its russet hues over the scenery, or when winter comes, with storms and tempests clad, to shake the leafless bough, and hasten the reign of terror in its career—then, then they break the fury of the winds, and reduce the rigors of frowning climate.

Why the culture of trees around our dwellings and by the way-side is not more attended to than it is at present, we cannot imagine. They surely regulate the atmosphere which surrounds them, and by their wonderful organic properties, inhale many of its qualities, which though salutary to them, would be highly deleterious to ourselves, beside ornamenting the grounds which sustain them. We have actually known unhealthy localities rendered free from all pernicious qualities by the r influence. But were health not promoted by them, how does a dwelling look, standing "in unblushing nakedness," with no tree to shield it from the heat of summer or protect it from winds of winter? Like a world without a soul; and we very often are tempted to doubt, when passing such habitations, whether their denizens possess the immortal principle which alone constitutes the nobility of man. They surely cannot possess it in the nobleness of social and refined excellence.

But with those who do occasionally "confer a benefit on posterity, by planting out a tree," there are some defects in "modus operandi" which may properly be cured. We refer to cutting off the tops—a species of inhuman butchery, which cannot be too severely reprobated. The main shoot should always remain entire; if destroyed, the effect will be bad. The branches may *all* be taken off without detriment, as they will replace themselves; but when the stalk or upright shoot is amputated, a side branch usually takes its place, and from it the head of the tree is formed, not however in a firm and durable manner, for it derives its support from a sickly fountain, and in premature age is frequently prostrated by the winds, leaving the stump which sustained it, in lonely widowhood.

Another error is, in taking up less root than the necessities of the tree require; we cannot be too particular in this part of our operation, nor obtain too much for the convenience of the plant Grouting, or smearing the roots in soft mud, is very beneficial in planting trees, and is easily performed. We have practised it in removing trees at all times, in all seasons, with entire success.

Yours, truly, W. B.

Mount Osceola, April 15, 1839.

THE SEASON.

The season was never more beautiful and promising; and for any person who desires any better weather or any better climate than we have been blessed with since last November, our only prayer is, that he may find one as soon as possible. For ourselves, we ask for nothing better. The springs were at one time quite low; and with some persons, a slight inconvenience was felt in regard to water; but a most copious rain, of several days, coming in exactly the gentle mode we could desire, at the time most needed, and in the quantity suited to our wants, has stilled all complaint, and presents claims upon our gratitude, which every one must feel, who has a heart to feel anything. The grass is well set. The winter grain is looking well. The agricultural operations are everywhere going on without impediment, and with due diligence. We advise, always, to early planting of corn. There is no danger of getting it in too early, if the ground is prepared for it. We have found, with scarcely an exception, in the experience of more than thirty years, that the early planted, in strength to resist drought, in abundance of produce, and in security from early frosts, has always had the advantage over late planted.

Potatoes, for early use, should be planted early, of course. If designed for a winter crop, the time of planting should depend on the kind planted. The La Plata, or long red potatoes, require as much time as you can give them. The Chenango, if designed for winter use, need not be planted early, as the season of their maturing is comparatively short; and in general, it is desirable that potatoes should be taken from the ground as soon as the plant is ripe, and the vines dead. For Ruta Baga, some persons advise late planting. Our opinion is in favor of getting them in by the last of May, or the first week in June. Carrots for winter use, need not be sown until the first of June. We advise that the seed be sprouted in wet sand before sowing. It is otherwise a long time in coming up, and the weeds are apt to get the start of it; and to render the cultivation of it vexatious and difficult. For Mangel Wurtzel and all the beet tribe, we advise the last week in May. Planted earlier, they are very apt to be eaten off by an insect or worm. Planted late, they are not secure against his depredations; but the chance of security is greater. Parsnips cannot be planted too early. It is greatly to be desired that this as a field crop, should receive much more attention than hitherto it has done. In the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, they are raised abundantly as food for stock, and deemed a most valuable crop. We have tried them for milch cows and fatting stock, with great advantage. They are subject to few casualties. The seed is of trifling cost. They may be left in the ground until the spring with impunity from the frosts; and then taken out at a season when such feed for cattle is greatly needed. Farmers now, however, have no time to read a long homily; we therefore stop. Heaven is scattering its blessings about us in unstinted profusion. Our only duty is, to work with industry and skill; to use with temperance; to bestow with liberality; and to enjoy with pious gratitude. "Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but God giveth the increase." H. C.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, the learned geological surveyor of Maine, has been appointed by the Legislature of Rhode Island, to make a geological and agricultural survey of the State. The appointment is, in every respect, eligible. We are glad to see our little sister holding her head as high as the rest of the graces in the circle. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

VEGETABLES.

The *first* specimens of Cucumbers presented at the rooms of the Society, this season, were from the garden of Samuel S. Lewis, Esq., of Brinley place, Roxbury. The specimens were fine, and do great credit to his gardener, Mr Henry Reed.

For the Committee.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Chairman.

April 6th.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 22, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 205 Beef Cattle, 20 Yoke Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 250 Sheep, and 690 Swine. About 200 Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were fully sustained. More than the usual number were sold at the highest quotations. We quote First quality, $8 75 a $9 00 Second quality, $8 00 a $8 50. Third quality, $6 75 a $7 75.

Working Oxen.—We noticed the following sales, all of which were purchased for work. $105, $115, $125, $130, and $150.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at the following prices; $30, $32. $40, $50; two at $115; two at $60 each, and one at $75.

Sheep.—We did not obtain the price of lots.

Swine.—A lot of old hogs, part sows, at 7 1-2; a lot of barrows at 8, and a lot at 9; a lot of shoats at 8 and 9, and a lot one third barrows at 8 1-2, and several lots small shoats at 9 and 10. At retail from 8 to 11. A few small Berkshire shoats at 12 1-2 and 13.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 21.

April, 1839.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	15	34	40	38	N.
Tuesday,	16	42	52	52	N.
Wednesday,	17	36	40	32	N.
Thursday,	18	34	47	42	W.
Friday,	19	38	63	61	S. W.
Saturday,	20	45	58	42	W.
Sunday,	21	27	44	46	N. W.

MULBERRY TREES, &C.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON still have the following Trees for sale.

35,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, or in cuttings. The wood of these trees is perfectly mature, and they have been well preserved from all injury.

42,000 genuine Alpine trees, of a very superior character, at least equal to any in the Union

10,000 of the splendid Morus Expansa, 5 to 9 feet high, and much branched—remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country.

75,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Elata, Rose of Lombardy, Roman, Pyramidalis, Oriental, White Italian and other kinds; all of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate.

Also, a large assortment of the silk worm's eggs, of the most choice and valuable kinds.

Ample directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of mulberry trees, will be given to every purchaser.

Flushing, near New-York.
April 17, 1839.

GRASS SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store—A few casks of prime Eastern *Clover Seed*, and a fresh lot of Herds Grass Seed.
ap 24 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A few thousand trees of the genuine Morus Multicaulis; lso a few thousand cuttings of the same may be had on immediate application to the subscriber.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
April 24. Nonantum Hill, Newton.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

A great variety of Herbaceous Plants, of beautiful and hardy varieties, can be furnished by the subscribers from their gardens at Brighton at short notice. From 25 cents to $1 00 per plant. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 24.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his estate in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high school. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the farm. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick. J. H. T. BLANCHARD.
April 17. 4w

STRAWBERRIES.

Gentlemen wishing to cultivate this delicious fruit are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has succeeded after a number of years of exertion in bringing the strawberry nearly to perfection.

He has for sale at his garden in Brighton, Mass. the following six varieties of the Plants. They are of superior stock and quality, and in the finest condition for immediate transplanting.

He will offer in addition his *Seedling Methven*, a very valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit juicy and very large, fruit measuring four inches was gathered the last season.

Methven Castle—Fruit from these plants have been exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Royal Scarlet—Fruit long, oval shaped and juicy.

Hauthois—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood—Fruit well known.

Monthly—Fruit is gathered from these vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

☞ Orders left at the Garden in Brighton, or directed to him at Boston or Brighton, at J. Breck & Co.'s Seed Store, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.
Brighton, Mass., April 17. 1839. copis6w

DILLINGHAM POTATOES.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, a few barrels of Dillingham Potatoes. These are well known as a most excellent eating and very prolific kind. Also, a few Cow Horn Potatoes, a very fine kind; the celebrated Rohan Potato; Early Whites, and Eastern Potatoes of various kinds.
April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.
April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Corn, &c. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who have used it the present season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 3.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—

Cedo Nulli, extra fine and early,	Early Charlton,
Early Warwick, do. do.	Knights' Tall Marrow,
Early Washington,	Knights' Dwarf do.
Russel's Early Dwarf,	Fall Sugar,
Bishop's do. do.	Dwarf Sugar, eatable pods,
Early English Frame,	Fall Late Marrow Fats,
Early Golden Hotspur,	Dwarf do do.
Blue Prussian,	Blue Imperial,
	Woodford's Tall Marrow.

In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz:

Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow,
Early White Warwick, early and fine,
Cedo Nulli, very early,
Waterloo Blue, fine large blue,
Groom's Improved Blue,
White Scimetar.

All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 27.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, the Second Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by Henry Colman, Commissioner for the the Agricultural Survey of the State. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 10. 51 and 52 North Market St.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			7 00	
Pot, " " "			5 00	5 25
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	2 00	2 62
" " Domestic,			2 00	3 00
Beef, mess,		barrel	15 50	16 00
No. 1.		"	14 00	14 50
prime,		"	12 00	12 50
Beeswax, white,		pound	37	40
yellow,		"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	10
Bone Manure,		bushel		35
in casks,		"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax, (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	4 12	4 37
Bay,		"	3 50	3 75
Mackerel, No. 1		barrel	13 00	13 50
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	8 50	8 62
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 75	8 00
Richmond canal,		"		7 75
Alexandria wharf,		"	7 62	7 75
Rye,		"		5 50
Meal, Indian, in bbls.		"	4 25	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	98	1 00
southern flat, yellow,		"	96	97
white,		"	92	93
Rye, northern,		"	1 20	1 25
Barley,		"	80	85
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	60	62
Hay, best English, per ton,			18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,			14 00	15 00
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	14	16
2d quality,		"	13	14
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"		12
southern, 1st sort,		"	11	12
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	23	24
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask	90	95
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		gallon		
Winter,		"	1 15	
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"		
Neat's Foot,		"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 50	2 75
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	26 00	
clear,		"		25 00
Mess,		"	22 00	23 00
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 87	3 00
Red Top, southern,		"	90	1
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	1 50	1 69
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,		pound	20	22
Southern Clover, none,		"		
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
Tallow, tried,		"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,		"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.		"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,		"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	52	55
No. 1,		"	47	50
No. 2,		"	30	35
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	15	16
southern and western,	"	13	14
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"		
Butter, tub,	"	18	25
lump,	"	24	28
Eggs,	dozen	16	17
Potatoes, Chenango,	bushel		65
white,	"		50
Apples, Baldwin's	barrel		3 00
Russetts,	"		2 50
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	4 50	5 00

FOR SALE.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office.
March 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD MAID'S FIRST OFFER.

I *must* tell you the heart-rending story—I have long wished to do so, and the time is at length arrived. (Here her voice dropped into a confidential whisper.) Poor dear Major Ogilvie, who is now dead and gone—heigh ho!—had been long showing me marked attention;—in fact, paying his addresses, though he never made his declarations; when one morning, after having sung me a song of Farinelli's—the music I believe was Gluck's;—ah! you should have heard the Major, he *was* such a sweet singer. Well, the doctor had gone out to buy a new invented fish sauce,—poor dear man! he *does* like to have his fish well dressed—and I remember he took Franchette, my little beauty of a spaniel, with him, so that the Major and I were all alone in the breakfast parlor, when looking beseechingly in my face, he suddenly went down on one knee before me—ah! there *was* gallantry in those days!—and taking my hand, which he tenderly pressed, made a passionate avowal of his love. I felt myself blushing crimson, when, at this agitating moment, just as I was going to utter a palpitating confession of my partiality, my eyes began to twinkle, I felt a tingling in my nose, my mouth opened in spite of myself, and I sneezed like an explosion of gunpowder, right in his upturned and imploring face! Now, *do* tell me lady Susan, you know how *tremendously* I always sneeze, did you *ever*—of all the awkward occurrences!

The Major started, as well he might, but recovered himself—so did I—he gazed at me tenderly and expectingly, and I was just about to relieve him from his suspense, when I sneezed with a second and louder explosion, that seemed to shatter the very nose from my face.

This was a confusion to me and the Major; but still holding my imprisoned hand, and looking downwards, to avoid the shower bath that I was unintentionally scattering round me, he swore that he never would rise from his knees till I had pronounced his doom. I uttered a heartfelt sigh, and the soft avowal was just trembling on the tip of my tongue, when I felt something on the tip of my nose! Lady Susan—lady Susan—it was beginning to bleed!—*did* you *ever!*—of *all* the distressing moments!

I struggled to withdraw my hand, that I might get my handkerchief, an action which the Major attributed to coyness, and therefore did but hold it more firmly. In the contest, after frightfully spotting my tabbinet silk gown, three very large drops of blood fell upon the Major's wrist! He started up—I closed my eyes and sunk in a chair, overwhelmed with confusion. Supposing I had fainted, the Major hastily seized a large tumbler of water and threw it in my face. At such an unexpected sousing, I screamed with surprise and terror. The Mareschal powder which I wore—I was always famous for my powder—mingling with the water and blood, converted my face into a hideous spectacle; when, just at that moment, the door flew open, and Franchette, thinking her mistress was killed, flew at the poor dear Major, and bit a large mouthful out of his left leg, while the good, horror-stricken doctor suffered the bottle of newly invented fish sauce to fall from his hand and be smashed to pieces on the floor! Now dearest lady Susan! consider what must have been my feelings!—did you *ever!*—*such* a scene!

Among the exports of the principality of Coburg we find enumerated "sausages and livers of geese."

The influence of words is incalculable. Men will do that, when it is called by a gentle name, from which they would often shrink if it were correctly and strongly characterized. With this truth in view, it is humbly submitted whether there is not a better term for the act of appropriating funds entrusted to one's charge, than the sarcenet phrase of "defalcation?" Pistol calls it "to convey," but the ancient is not authority in philological or moral matters; and, besides, he had a purpose to serve in smoothing the rough edges of the title of his favorable professional pursuit. Let defalcation be called stealing, and let it be punished as stealing, and it will not occur quite so frequently. It is known that fine words are useless in one branch of culinary operations; but in other respects they may be so used as to cause the superficial to regard crime with a lenient eye, and they have long enabled the vicious to flourish without losing caste.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The above is not only right humorous, but there is a sagacious propriety in its recommendations. It is too common now a-days to dress up every crime, of every hue, from the red dye of murder to the *blue* tint of some intemperate brawl, in the garniture of soft and dainty words. A desperate bowie-knife encounter, resulting in the death of two or three bravos, is called "a fatal affray," or "an improper occurrence," and so on to the end of the chapter of terms and titles. It is high time to speak no longer of foul doings, in high places or low, in phrases of satin; call things by their right names—give to the defaulter his cognomen of thief, and let the stain consonant to the name be affixed to the wearer. Let this system be adopted, and in no rank or degree of life in our country could sin so plate itself with gold, as to become invulnerable to the shafts and bolts of public opinion.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

The following is an extract from the unpublished papers of JAMES MADISON. May the sentiment which it embodies, be deeply impressed on the heart of every American citizen:—

"*Advice to my Country.*—As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do it till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years—who espoused in his youth, and adhered through life, to the cause of liberty, and who has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is, that the UNION OF THE STATES be cherished and perpetuated. Let the avowed enemy to it be regarded as Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised ones the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into paradise."

Of all the knaves, there is the greatest hope for a cobler, for be he ever so idle, yet when he does anything, he is always *mending.*

A merry fellow said the ale-house was the only place to thrive in, for he had known many a score made there.

Of the children in the Prussian dominions, between the ages of 7 and 14, it is calculated that 14-15ths are educated in the public schools.

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.

10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

January 30, 1839.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;

1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneul Hall, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND,

March 27. Cambridge-port, Mass.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27. NAHUM WARD.

GRAPE VINES.

450 Sweet Water Grape Vines.
200 Isabella, " "
150 Catawba, " "
100 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.
1000 Asparagus Roots.
100 Early Wilmot Rhubarb Roots.
200 Common " "

ALSO—Strawberry Plants of the following choice kinds: Methven Castle, Bath Scarlet, Hautbois, English Wood, Monthly, &c. Raspberries, Franconia White and Red. Gooseberries—Currants—Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds supplied at short notice, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 10. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

A BULL WANTED.

Wanted a young Bull, of the short horned Durham breed, old enough to be used the present season. Apply to

April 10. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

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